

How does the built environment influence the pedestrian action space of seniors in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec? Preliminary results

By Aimée Thouin



Background

- Aging population
 - Aging and health/capacity
 - Impact of aging on mobility
- Reality of aging in regional cities (small and medium-sized communities)



Research question/objective

Question: How does the built environment influence the pedestrian action space of seniors in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec?

- Objective :
 - Define the action space of older pedestrian
 - Evaluate the walking environment in two ways : objective and subjective



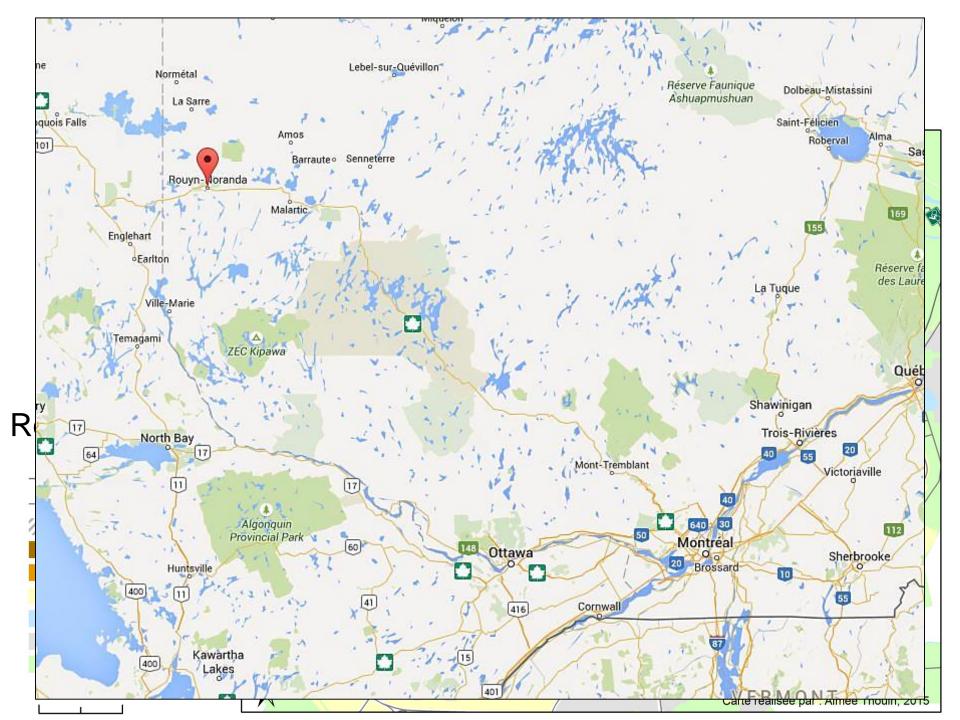
Pedestrian action space: all places where pedestrian observe practice (adapted from Lord, Joerin et Thériault, 2009)



Methodology

[Cd] = [Cd2+] = 10nmgl L-





Methodology

- 1. Interviews with elders: to collect their itinerary and opinions
- 2. Audits with a predetermined grid: walkability trips
- 3. Spatial analysis on the collected data: distance ellipse, network analysis, analysis of walkability (maps)

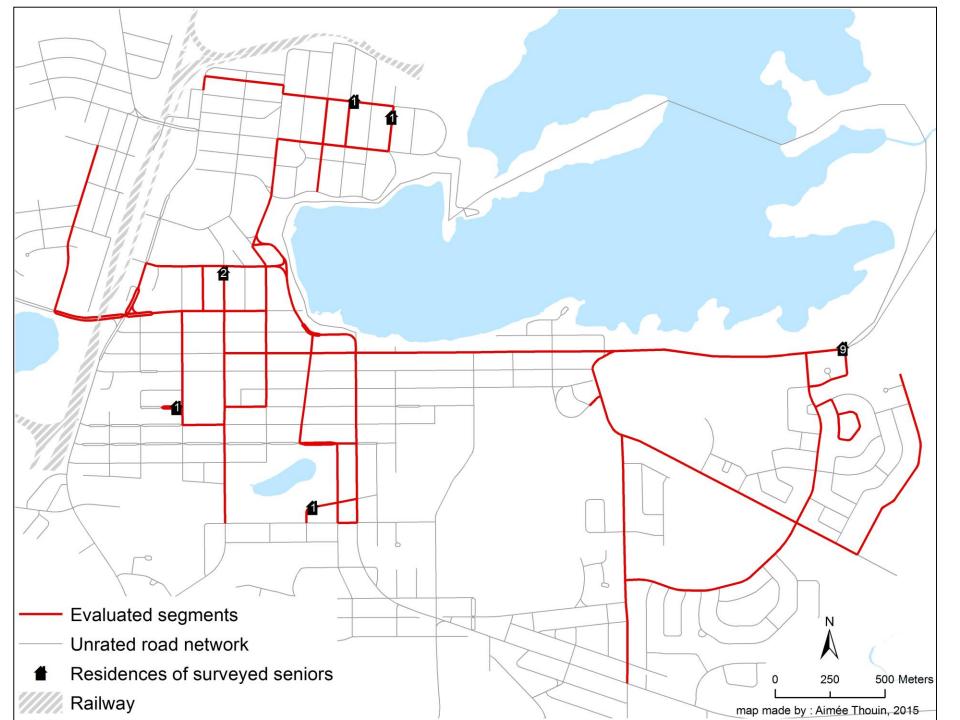


Pedestrian audit, example

Grid 1 : walking potential centered on sidewalks						
	Even side of the street	Odd side of the street				
Sidewalk presence	Across the linear	Across the linear				
	Partialy	Partialy				
	Not at all	Not at all				
Sidewalk width	Min:	Min:				
	Max:	Max:				
Lighting	No lighting	No lighting				
	Oriented on the sidewalk	Oriented on the sidewalk				
	Oriented on the road	Oriented on the road				
	Double device	Double device				

Grid 2: information and attractiveness of the street segment

Grid 3: security and planning of sites crossing						
Lights presence	Vehicles					
	Pedestrians					
	With call button					
	Even side of the street	Odd side of the street				
Planning of edge crossing	Speed limiter Tactile band Lighting crossing	Speed limiter Tactile band Lighting crossing				
Width of crossing						
Lowering the sidewalk	Total Partial Not at all	Total Partial Not at all				



Results



Results

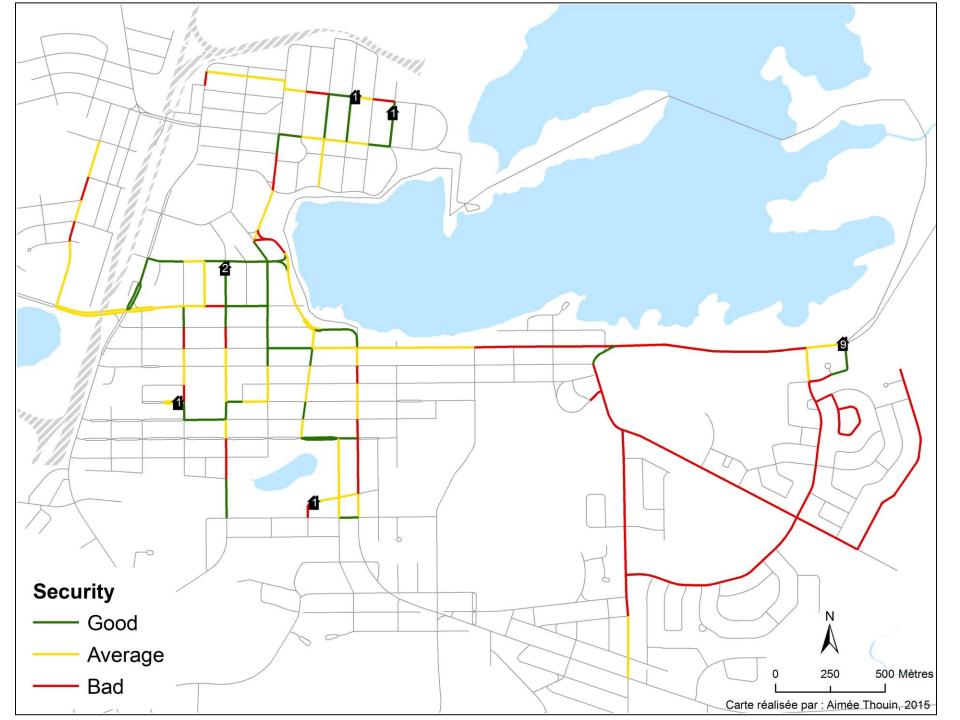
Socio-demographic description				
Characteristics	Number			
Age 65 - 74 years 75 - 85 years 86 and over	4 8 3			
Sex Woman Man	10 5			
Occupation status Employee Retired	2 13			
Type of accomodation Home Apartment Seniors' residence	3 3 9			
Health status (self-reported) Very good Good Average Bad Very bad	7 7 1 0 0			
Number of surveyed seniors	15			

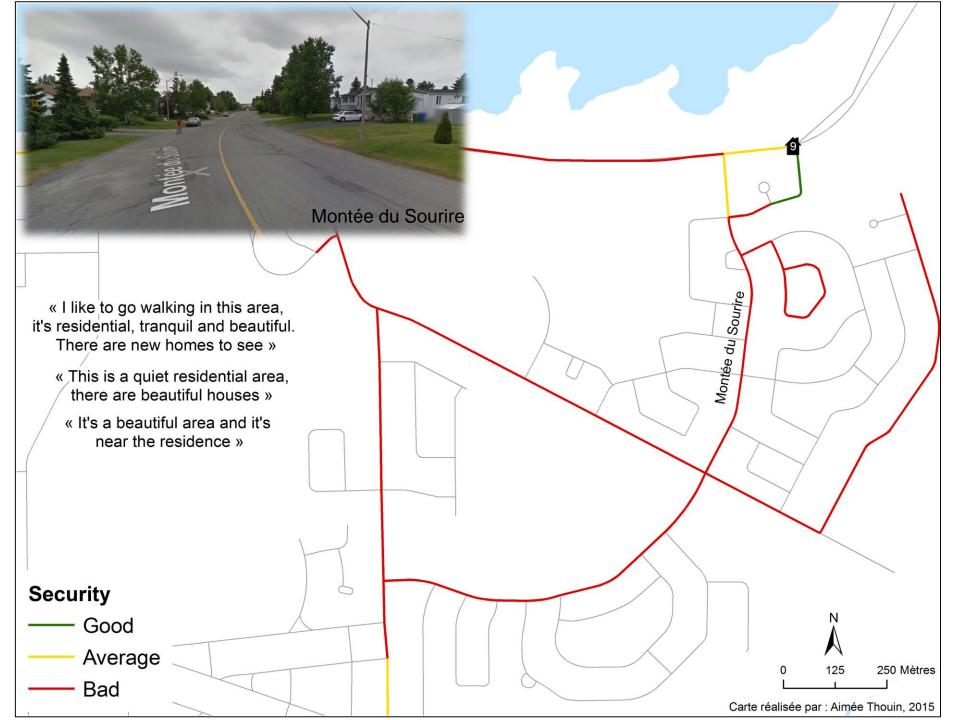
Mobility description		
Characteristics	Number	
Has driving license Yes No	8 7	
Frequency walk/ week Rarely Over 2 x but not every day About once a day Several times a day	2 6 5 2	
Walking time / frequency 15-20 minutes 30 minutes 45 minutes 60 minutes and +	2 5 2 6	
Main means of transportation Car (driver) Car (passenger) Walk	1 4 10	
Second means of transportation Car (driver) Taxi Shuttle (provided by the residence) Walk Bike	6 3 3 2 1	

Results

5 indicators of walkability								
	Security	Accessibility	Safety	Attractiveness	Aesthetics	Total		
Min	3	13	4	0	4	32		
Max	22	21	12	14	16	74		
Mean	11	17	6	1	8	44		
Max possible score	33	31	12	18	22	116		
Score								
Good	46	50	28	6	13	10		
Average	63	81	75	14	107	62		
Bad	65	43	71	154	54	102		

n=174







Discussion

- Elders in less dense regional cities also walk (for fun and active transportation)
- Grids made for dense urban areas (road safety) are not adapted to this environment
- Contradictions between what is «safe» and where they like to walk…
- How to ensure their safety while allowing them to walk in the places they consider pleasant



Thank you for your attention!

Questions, comments, suggestions...?

 $[Cd] = [Cd^{2+}] = 10$ nmgl [

By Aimée Thouin 29 May 2015

